

Pregnancy and Birth

Since 1990, adolescent pregnancy (46%) and birth (42%) rates in Michigan have decreased more than the U.S. has over the last 16 years. What is most notable is that Michigan had the 6th best percent of decrease out of all states for the period of 1991-2006.¹ Even though Michigan has experienced many years of successful decline in birth rates, it experienced an increase in 2006 and 2007, just as the U.S. and almost all other states did. The following two charts provide more details about the number of teen pregnancies and births in Michigan, as well as corresponding rates.

Michigan Adolescent Pregnancy Statistics, 1990-2007
(MDCH Vital Statistics, 2007)

Number of Pregnancies	1990	1995	2000	2006	2007	Change since 1990	Change since 2006
10-14 years	834	705	418	363	357	-57%	-1.7%
15-17 years	11,945	10,112	7,422	6,310	6,353	-46.8%	+.68%
18-19 years	21,953	16,688	14,832	13,357	13,379	-39%	+.16%
15-19 years	33,898	26,799	22,254	19,667	19,737	-41.8%	+.7%
Pregnancy Rates*	1990	1995	2000	2006	2007	Change since 1990	Change since 2006
10-14 years	2.6	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	-61.5%	0
15-17 years	61.8	50.6	35.5	28.2	28.3	-54.2%	+35%
18-19 years	148.9	132.8	104.7	94.6	94.7	-36.4%	+11%
15-19 years	99.4	82.3	63.5	54.0	54.0	-45.7%	0

*Rates are based on number of pregnancies per 1,000 females in the same age range.

Michigan Adolescent Birth Statistics, 1990-2007
(MDCH Vital Statistics, 2007)

Number of Births	1990	1995	2000	2006	2007	Change since 1990	Change since 2006
10-14 years	426	377	221	171	185	-56.6%	+8.2%
15-17 years	6,985	6,153	4,607	3,082	3,887	-44.4%	+2.2%
18-19 years	13,239	10,291	9,489	8,518	8,602	-35%	+.99%
15-19 years	20,224	16,444	14,096	12,320	12,493	-38.2%	+1.4%
Birth Rates*	1990	1995	2000	2006	2007	Change since 1990	Change since 2006
10-14 years	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	-61.5%	0
15-17 years	36.1	30.8	22.1	17.0	17.3	-52.1%	+1.8%
18-19 years	89.7	81.9	67.0	60.4	60.9	-32.1%	+.83%
15-19 years	59.3	50.5	40.2	33.8	34.2	-42.3%	+1.2%

*Rates are based on number of births per 1,000 females in the same age range.

Pregnancies: In 2007, 20,094 Michigan teens (10-19) became pregnant accounting for 11.4% of all pregnancies to women 10-44 years of age.

Births: 12,678 Michigan teens (10-19) gave birth in 2007 accounting for 10% of all births to women 10-44 years of age.

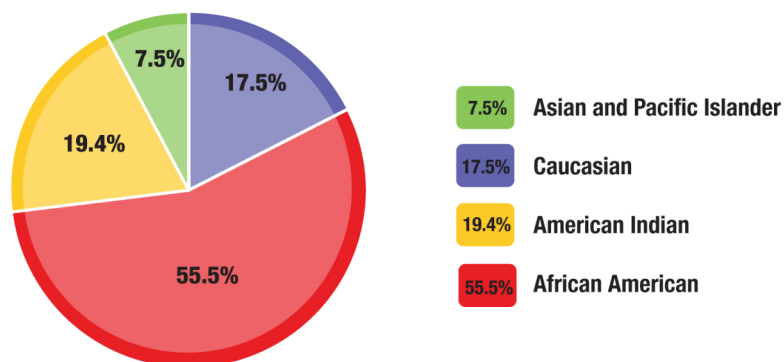
National Comparison: From 1991 to 2007, the adolescent birth rate in the United States declined by approximately 31%. In Michigan, the birth rate declined by approximately 42% from 1990-2007.² Compared to all other states, Michigan had the 6th best decrease rate in teen births from 1991-2006.

Michigan Adolescent Pregnancy Statistics - Racial Breakdown (MDCH Vital Statistics, 2007)

Rate of Pregnancy	10-14 years	15-17 years	18-19 years
Caucasian	.04	19.2	72.9
African American	3.7	60.8	184.9
American Indian	- -	21.3	61.1
Asian & Pacific Islander	- -	8.3	36.5

**Rates are based on number of pregnancies per 1,000 females in the same age range.
- - No cases reported*

Rate of Pregnancy - Racial Breakdown (15-17 years) (MDCH Vital Statistics, 2007)



Pregnancy and birth rates in Michigan are disproportionately higher for African Americans than any other group. Not only are the rates disproportionate for races, there are economic, educational and geographical disparities as well.



Repeat Births and the Cost of Teen Childbearing

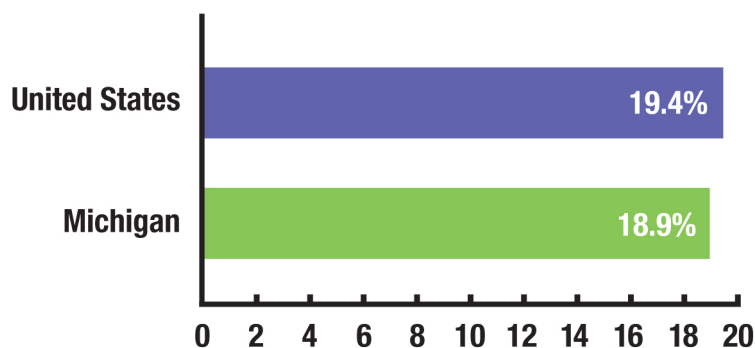
Repeat Births (Additional births to adolescent mothers):

- Nationally, 19.4% of births to adolescents are repeat births.
- In Michigan, 18.9% of births to adolescents are repeat births.

The percent of births to adolescents that are repeats vary by race/ethnicity.

Michigan Adolescecnt Repeat Birth Statistics, 2005

(Kids Count Data - Michigan, 2005)



Costs of Teen Childbearing³

Costs are associated with negative social and health outcomes for the children of teen parents, including poverty, educational attainment, involvement in the criminal justice and/or child welfare system and more. In Michigan, teen childbearing cost taxpayers \$302 million in 2004.

9x

A child born to an unmarried teen who has not yet completed high school is **nine times** more likely to grow up in poverty.

2x

Children born to teen parents are **two times** more likely to suffer abuse and/or neglect than would occur if their mothers had delayed childbearing.

50%

Less than half of mothers who have a child before they turn 18 ever graduate high school.

98%

More than 98 percent of mothers who have children before 18 do not have a college degree by age 30.



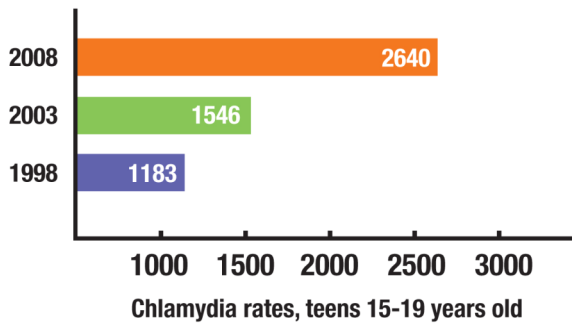
Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

Even though they account for only 7% of the population in Michigan⁴, adolescents aged 15-19 accounted for 42% of Chlamydia and 34% of Gonorrhea cases in 2008. Alarming, this age group has the highest rate out of any age group in Michigan for both Chlamydia and Gonorrhea.

Nationally, adolescents aged 15-19 account for 34% of Chlamydia and 28% of Gonorrhea cases reported in 2007. Chlamydia and Gonorrhea rates continue to increase for 15-19 year olds. Between 2006 and 2007, the Chlamydia rate increased by 7.7% and the Gonorrhea rate increased by 2.1%.⁵

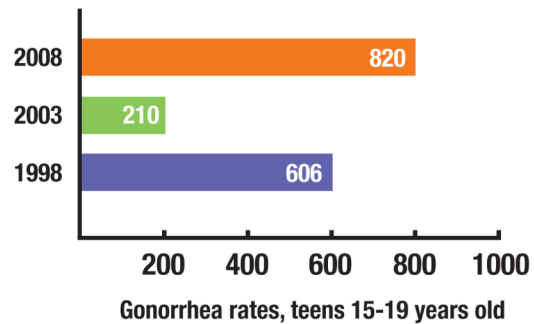
Michigan Chlamydia Statistics - Male & Female, 1998-2008
(MDCH Sexually Transmitted Disease Database, 2008)

Rates are per 100,000 population for the specified age and sex group in the geographic areas



Michigan Gonorrhea Statistics - Male & Female, 1998-2008
(MDCH Sexually Transmitted Disease Database, 2008)

Rates are per 100,000 population for the specified age and sex group in the geographic areas



Sexual Activity

The percentage of sexually active 11th graders in Michigan (45.5%) is still significantly lower than the national percentage (55.5%). Since 1999 more students are using condoms and talking to their parents about sex and less students are actually engaging in sexual intercourse.

In 2007:

72%

72% of students have **talked with their parents** or other adults in their family about what they expect them to do or not to do when it comes to sex.

42%

42% of students have had sexual intercourse.

23%

Of students who have ever had sexual intercourse, 23% **drank alcohol or used drugs before their last sexual intercourse.**

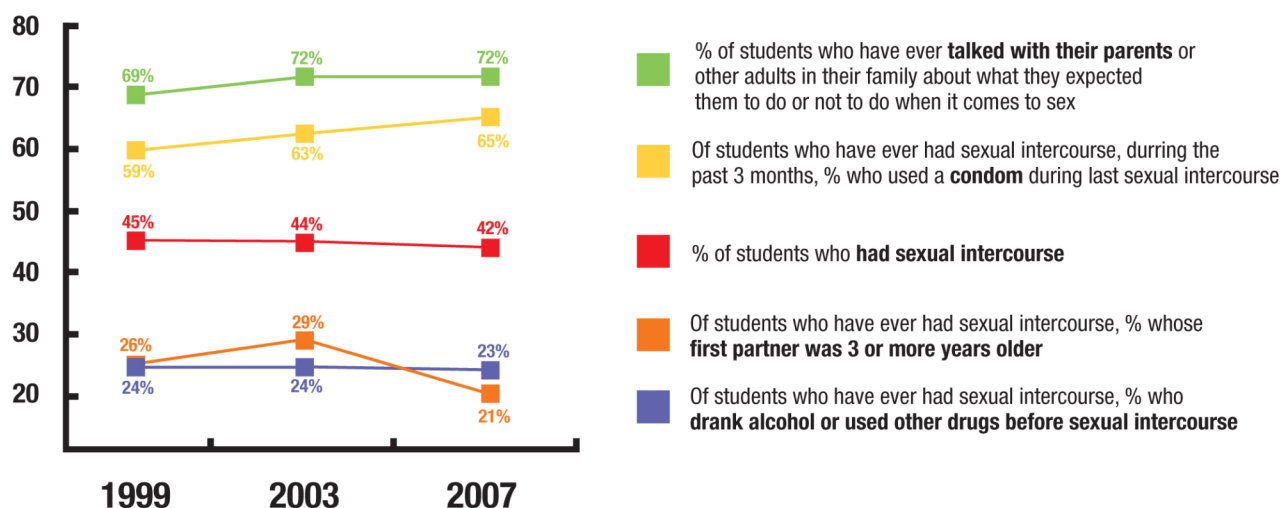
65%

Of students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, 65% **used a condom.**

21%

Of students who had sexual intercourse, 21% **had a first partner who was three or more years older.**

MDE Youth Risk Behavior Survey - Sexual Behavior, 1999-2007
(MDE Youth Risk Behavior, 2007)



Percent of Students Who Have Ever Had Sex⁶ (United States vs. Michigan, 2007)

	MI	U.S.
9th grade	26.5%	32.8%
10th grade	43%	43.8%
11th grade	45.5%	55.5%
12th grade	60.4%	64.6%

Resources

¹ National Campaign Briefly – Teen Birth Rate Change, 1991-2006 (2009). www.teenpregnancy.org.

² Hamilton BE, Martin JA, Venture SJ. Births: Preliminary data for 2007. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 57 no 12. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics (2009). www.cdc.gov/nchs.

³ National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy: By the Numbers: The Public Costs of Teen Childbearing (2004). www.teenpregnancy.org.

⁴ Michigan Census Data, 2008. Michigan Department of History, Arts and Literature. www.michigan.gov/hal.

⁵ Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Statistics (2007). <http://www.cdc.gov/std>.

⁶ Center for Disease Control: Healthy Youth! YRBSS: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Statistics (2007). <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs>.

Data Resources

Kids Count Data – Michigan (www.milhs.org)

MDCH – Sexually Transmitted Disease Database (www.michigan.gov/healthstatistics)

MDCH – Vital Statistics (www.michigan.gov/healthstatistics)

MDE – Youth Risk Behavior Survey (www.michigan.gov/yrbs)